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Urban District Council of  
Oswaldtwistle.

III

ANNUAL REPORTS  
1950

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent

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Urban District Council of  
Oswaldtwistle.



# ANNUAL REPORTS

## 1950


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent

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# Health Committee.

From April, 1950, to April, 1951.

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Councillor D. PETERS, C.C., Chairman.

„ N. BALL.

„ J. H. BARNES.

„ Mrs. H. HARRISON, J.P.

„ H. PEARSON.

„ T. HILLMAN.

„ P. J. WARD.

„ J. W. HILL, J.P.

„ F. HAWORTH.

# Health Department.

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Medical Officer of Health :

FRANK W. PARE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London).

Sanitary Inspector ... .. C. MAYOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk to the Health Department ... .. E. ISHERWOOD.

Foreman of Cleansing Department ... .. J. R. WARREN.

TOWN HALL,

OSWALDTWISTLE.

July, 1951.

**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Oswaldtwistle for the year ending December 31st, 1950. The report has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 112/50 issued by the Ministry of Health, December, 1950.

The Crude Death Rate (15.7) is higher than last year, and higher than the rate for the whole country, which was 11.6.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system was 0.08.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births, and Nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The Report on the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal is discussed in Section C, the Housing Report in Section D, and in Section F the report on the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The various rates in this report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1950.

The Birth Rate is higher, being 14.9 per 1,000 and shows an increase of 1.8 on 1949, but still compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales (15.8 per 1,000).

Two deaths occurred in infants under one year, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate 11 per 1,000 (live births); this is a decrease of 26 on the 1949 figure.

The Still Birth Rate, 21 per 1,000 (live and still births), is a decrease of 15 per 1,000 on that of 1949.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Accountant, Surveyor, and other Officials for their assistance to me in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK W. PARE,

Medical Officer of Health.



**SECTION A.**  
**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF**  
**THE AREA.**

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	4,885
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	14,221
,, (Estimated middle 1950)	...	...	...	...	12,450
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book at end of 1950)	...	...	...	...	4,252
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£63,313
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£250

**SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES**  
**IN THE AREA.**

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to those of previous years, namely, cotton spinning and weaving and chemical manufacturing. Some of the male population find employment in an adjoining area in textile machinery works.

A large proportion of the female inhabitants are employed in the cotton industry.

No particular occupation has been noted to have any special influence on the public health.

**The population according to the Census of—**

1801 was	2710	1871 was	10282
1811 ,,	3512	1881 ,,	12206
1821 ,,	4960	1891 ,,	13296
1831 ,,	5897	1901 ,,	14192
1841 ,,	6643	1911 ,,	15714
1851 ,,	7654	1921 ,,	15125
1861 ,,	9246	1931 ,,	14221

<b>Houses Inhabited</b>			<b>Houses Uninhabited</b>		
1891	...	2753	1891	...	516
1901	...	3067	1901	...	297
1911	...	3554	1911	...	94
1921	...	3676	1921	...	40
1931	...	3859	1931	...	47

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births {	Legitimate	...	177	94	83	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.9
	Illegitimate	...	8	2	6		
Still Births	Total	...	185	96	89	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated res. population, crude	21
	...	...	4	—	4	adjusted	15.7
Deaths	...	...	196	83	113		14.6
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... 0							
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—							
All infants per 1,000 live births ... 11							
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 11							
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... 0							
Neo-natal mortality:—							
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ... 1							
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 5							
Population 12,450							
Mean of 5 years, 1945-1949 ...							
Year—1949 ...							
—1950 ...							
Increase or decrease in 1950 on—							
5 years' averages, 1945-49 ...							
Previous year ...							
*1950 Adjusted Death-rate (comparability factor 0.93) = 14.6 per 1,000							
†1950 Adjusted Birth-rate (comparability factor 1.04) = 15.4 per 1,000							



BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Ac. Polio	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		Total Deaths under One Year	
England and Wales ... ..	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.46	0.36	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.10	1.9		29.8	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ... ..	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.0	0.49	0.42	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.09	2.2		33.8	
148 Smaller Towns (estimated) Resident Populations, at Census 1931, 25,000 to 50,000 ... ..	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.45	0.33	0.02	0.01	.00	0.10	1.6		29.4	
London ... ..	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.48	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.0		26.3	
Oswaltdtwistle ... ..	14.9	0.32	15.7	0.00	0.72	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	5.4		10.8	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :--

Puerperal Infections	Others	Total
per 1,000 Total Births...	0.18	0.68
Oswaltdtwistle ... ..	Nil	Nil



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank W. Pare, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
Part time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Sanitary Inspector, C. Mayor, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Whole  
time Officer. Salary contributed to.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the East Lanes. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, with the exception of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, these being examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

Chemical analysis is carried out when required by the Public Analyst, Burnley.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
,, Methylene Blue and B. Coli.	...	...	...	...	10
,, Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	5
Water for bacteria	...	...	...	...	19
,, Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	10

#### Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is operated by the Lancashire County Council from Station No. 2, No. 5 Health Division, at Accrington.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—Carried out by 2 District Nurses under the District Nursing Association. Midwifery is not undertaken by the Association.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The nursing of such cases as measles, pneumonia, puerperal sepsis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, is carried out by the District Nurses. The Council subscribe to the Association.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Situation	Accommodation	By whom pro'v'd	
Chief Centre	Barnfield, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle	Ample	Owned by the County Council	Meetings and Consultations every Tuesday afternoon. L.H.V. also attends daily during the week to inter- view mothers and give advice.

### OTHER CLINICS.

Day Nurseries		None		
School Clinics	Barnfield, Oswaldtwistle	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics	County Council	
Tuberculosis	Accrington Tuber- culosis Dispensary		County Council	
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	At the Out-patient Department	County Council	Twice a week for males and twice a week for females.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton		County Council	

**Hospitals.**

- (1) Tuberculosis ... Provided by the County Council
- (2) Maternity... ...

(3) Children ... ...
- } None.
- (4) Fever ... ... } Cases are sent to Blackburn Hospital  
when difficulty in isolating at home  
arises.

(5) Other Hospitals available for the District :—

- Blackburn Royal Infirmary.
- Accrington Victoria Hospital.
- Queen’s Park Hospital, Blackburn.
- Manchester Royal Infirmary.
- Manchester Eye Hospital.
- Blackburn Municipal Maternity Home.
- Accrington Municipal Maternity Home.

**Midwives.**

There is one resident midwife, and others residing in adjoining districts cover part of the township. Domicillary mid-wifery appears to be adequate, although hospital accommodation is limited. This service is under the control of the County Council and National Assistance Board.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of  
the Area.

Including the Report

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR.



Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Town Hall,  
Oswaldtwistle.

August, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee  
of the Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1950, and also for the Cleansing Department for the year ending March 31st, 1951.

The activities of the Department have centred largely upon housing, the inspection of premises used for the preparation and handling of food, street cleansing and refuse collection and disposal.

A considerable number of houses have been inspected during the year and some repairs have been effected. There appears to be little scope at the present time for extensive renovations and additions to cottage property as the high cost of such schemes is prohibitive to most owners. It is consequently a matter of some difficulty to endeavour to formulate any scheme for the improvement of the general standard of housing accommodation in the district. At the same time it should be pointed out that during the year 41 waste water closets have been converted to fresh water closets, and at several premises bathroom facilities have been provided. This rather slow but nevertheless steady progress will eventually affect favourably the general housing standard of the district.

At the end of the year there were 590 applicants upon the register for Council houses. Of these applicants 219 were from persons at present living in lodgings, and 140 from aged persons seeking bungalow accommodation. Since the close of the year the register has been re-compiled and due to various normal causes, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of applications. During the year 16 families have been re-housed by the Council.

The Council's water supplies for the area have been good, both in quantity and quality, with the exception of the village of Belthorn, where numerous complaints were received regarding the condition of the water. Although on bacteriological and chemical examinations the supply proved to be safe, investigation at the reservior and filter beds showed that some reconstruction was necessary. This is now being undertaken. Twenty-nine samples of water were submitted for examination during the year, details of which are given elsewhere in the report.

Premises used for the handling and storage of food have been regularly inspected and there have been no reported cases of food poisoning.

The Rodent Control methods operated by the authority are in accordance with those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who allow a grant aid of 50% towards the net annual expenditure. The advice given by the Divisional Headquarters of the Ministry and the discussions at the meetings of the Workable Area Committee are most helpful in this important section of the work of the Health Department.

The transport fleet in the Cleansing Department is now satisfactory, three new vehicles having been acquired in the last two years. Labour difficulties, however, give rise to some concern, as without an adequate labour force it is impossible to give such

a frequent service as is desirable. At the present time working conditions in industry appear to be more attractive than those offered by the local authorities and consequently the day to day report on available labour is approached with considerable trepidation. Furthermore, an inadequate labour force is uneconomic, necessarily decreasing the frequency of refuse collection and throwing an unfair burden upon the men available.

A total of one hundred and five tons of salvage was collected during the year and this was valued at £486.

In this, my ninth annual report, I desire to acknowledge the many kindnesses and the valuable assistance extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Officials of the Council and the Staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. MAYOR.

Mem. of the Royal San. Inst.  
Cert. Inspect. of Meat and Other Foods.  
Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing  
Superintendent.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The Township is supplied with water from the Council's own waterworks. The gathering grounds provide upland surface water to the four reservoirs, the holding capacity of which when full are as follows:—

Jackhouse Reservoir	...	...	58,000,000	gallons
Cocker Cobbs Reservoir	...	...	11,200,000	gallons
Residium Reservoir	...	...	3,000,000	gallons
Belthorn Reservoir	...	...	800,000	gallons

Some years ago the Council installed a Pumping Station at Town Bent Pit; this considerably augments the water supply, and acts as a reserve in the event of any drought. The pump is capable of raising 25,000 gallons per hour.

The rainfall during the year is given in detail as follows:—

#### Rainfall from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1950.

January	...	4.72	August	...	9.27
February	...	6.71	September	...	8.06
March	...	3.48	October	...	4.06
April	...	3.61	November	...	7.82
May	...	2.63	December	...	4.20
June	...	2.94			—
July	...	5.34			62.84

The greatest rainfall in a month since January, 1882, was 17.92 inches in September, 1918, and the lowest 0.15 inches in June, 1925. The highest rainfall was during the month of August. The total rainfall last year was 50.77 inches.

### Water Samples.

The quantity and quality of the Council's water during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

Twenty-nine samples of water were examined, 25 of these being from the Council's own supply, and four taken from private supplies. Of the 25 samples taken from the Council's own supply, two were taken of the raw water and 23 of the water going into supply. Nineteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and ten for chemical analysis. The whole of these were satisfactory with the exception of two samples from private supplies. Subsequent samples from the latter source show the organisms to have been eliminated in one case.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency action.



No. of dwelling houses supplied from  
public water mains direct to houses ... 4,117  
No. of inhabitants in these houses ... 12,200

There are no houses supplied from the public water mains by means of standpipes.

There are approximately 135 houses on private water supplies, the number of inhabitants of these houses being 250.

### Table of Results of Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of Water Samples.

#### Bacteriological Examinations.

Sample No.	Plate Count.		Presumptive Coliform Count Probable No. of Coliforms per 100 m.l.
	Colonies at 37° C for 48 hours per 1 m.l.	Colonies at 22° C for 72 hours per 1 m.l.	
*1	4	10	Less than 1
*2	3	8	do.
*3	5	70	do.
4	14	500	5
5	30	630	5
*6	12	30	Less than 1
*7	2	3000	do.
*8	4	60	do.
*9	7	100	do.
*10	—	24	do.
*11	4	1	1
*12	3	5	Less than 1
*13	9	20	do.
*14	30	140	do.
*15	14	45	do.
†16	5	18	2
†17	800	1200	600
†18	22	50	900
†19	8	1600	1

\*Samples from house taps.

†Samples from private supply.

Chemical Examinations.

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.	Sample 3.	Sample 4.	Sample 5.	Sample 6.	Sample 7.	Sample 8.	Sample 9.	Sample 10.
Appearance...	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Slightly Opalescent	Clear Yellow-brown	Clear	—	—	—
Taste	None	None	None	None	Faint Taste	None	None	—	—	—
Smell	None	None	None	None	Faint Odour	None	None	—	—	—
pH Value	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.0	5.8	6.8	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.25	0.25	5.0	5.0	1.25	1.25	1.25	—	—	—
Nitrogen—Free and Saline	Nil	Nil	—	—	0.003	0.002	0.003	—	—	—
Albuminoid	0.0066	0.0060	0.042	0.022	0.056	0.084	0.076	—	—	—
Nitrous	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Nitric	0.065	0.130	0.57	0.28	0.080	0.125	0.080	—	—	—
Ammoniacal	—	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardness—Temporary	2.3	2.7	75	35	6.7	20.8	30.8	—	—	—
Permanent	3.0	2.8	9	20	29.3	34.2	27.2	—	—	—
Total	5.3	5.5	84	55	36	55	58	—	—	—
Carbonate as CO3	1.4	1.2	45	21	4.0	12.5	18.5	—	—	—
Sulphate as SO4	2.96	4.20	81.5	26.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chloride as Cl	1.4	1.6	17	15	13.0	13.5	14.0	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO2	0.44	0.48	4.4	4.4	2.0	4.2	2.0	—	—	—
Iron as Fe	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	Nil	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.1	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.3	0.3	0.5
Copper as Cu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	0.2	0.4
Zinc as Zn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Solids	12.0	14.0	225	195	72.0	120.0	136.0	—	—	—
Free Chlorine	0.002	0.004	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.03	Nil	—	—	—
	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

\* All results expressed in parts per 100,000  
† All results expressed in parts per million.

Samples 8, 9, and 10 examined for metals only

## **Drainage and Sewerage.**

There was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The sewage is treated at the Council's Aspen Sewage Works, which is of modern design, and the treatment is biological. The village of Belthorn has a separate sewage disposal works on the same principle, and the Knuzden and Peel Fold sewage is dealt with by the Blackburn County Borough.

The districts of Cross Edge and Duckworth Hall are without a proper sewage system.

The ventilation at road level of our main sewers is not entirely satisfactory, as is indicated by the offensive smells that are from time to time emitted from numerous manholes.

## **Rivers and Streams.**

There are two main streams flowing through the district, the Tinker and Smithy Brooks. In the latter case a chemical works discharge their effluent thereto, and although this effluent is generally known as "neutral", there is no escaping the fact that on many occasions there is a distinct chemical odour given off the bed of the stream.

## **Closet Accommodation.**

The closet conversion scheme has continued during the year, and the particulars regarding the number of waste water closets and pail closets to fresh water is given elsewhere in the report.

## **Shops Act, 1950.**

Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no contraventions as regards ventilation and temperature or sanitary accommodation.

## **Camping Sites.**

There are no licensed camping sites in the district, although one piece of open ground, in the centre of the town, has been used for this purpose for over 30 years. Travelling salesmen station their vans thereon for varying periods. Sanitary accommodation is provided by three water closets, and water is derived from a standpipe.

## **Smoke Abatement.**

The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke, amended in 1929, is: 1 boiler 4 minutes, 2 boilers 5 minutes, 3 boilers 6 minutes, 4 boilers 7 minutes per hour. Thirteen observations were made, and in five instances there were excessive emissions. Representations were made in each case.



**Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs**

Three infected houses were treated during the year, Method of treatment is by duplicate spraying with “Zaldecide” and the removal of skirting boards, door jambs and picture moulds.

The results are fairly effective, but success depends on the constant vigilance and cleanliness of the tenants.

**Schools.**

These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council. Many of the Church schools are using trough latrines, and although these are kept as clean as possible, I am of the opinion that they are most undesirable.

Routine inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer of Health, and when necessary by the District Medical Officer of Health. The School M.O.H. and District M.O.H. co-operate with regard to school closure in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school.

**Sanitary Inspections During 1950.**

No. of premises visited	...	...	2,425
Defects or nuisances discovered			1,058
Defects or nuisances abated	...		1,057
No. of notices served—			
(a) Informal	...	...	232
(b) Statutory	...	...	11

**Classification of Inspections.**

Housing—Public Health Act (Primary Inspections)...	296
,, (Re-inspections) ...	284
Housing Act (Primary Inspections) ...	—
,, (Re-inspections) ...	—
Drainage ...	648
Refuse Bins ...	185
,, (Re-inspections) ...	193



Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	18
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	32
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	61
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	44
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	265
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	402
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	944
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	13
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	119
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	12
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	29
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	6
Conversion of W.W.C. to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	41
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Interviews (Approx).

General	...	...	...	...	...	360
Applications for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	400

### Nuisances and Defects Discovered and Abated.

	Discovered	Abated
Defective roofs	35	26
Eavesgutters	11	14
Defective outer walls	14	9
,, internal walls	3	1
,, ceilings	9	12
Defective plaster	27	24
Defective refuse bins	153	154
Choked drains, etc.	686	684
Defective floors	10	6

Defective windows	...	...	...	14	...	12
,, fireplaces	...	...	...	6	...	7
,, coal places	...	...	...	1	...	1
,, chimney pots	...	...	...	1	...	—
,, wash-houses	...	...	...	1	...	—
Handrail to staircase	...	...	...	1	...	—
Defective staircases	...	...	...	3	...	—
,, yard surfaces	...	...	...	1	...	—
,, stone sinks	...	...	...	3	...	—
,, sink waste pipes	...	...	...	2	...	2
,, doors	...	...	...	13	...	6
,, closets	...	...	...	15	...	16
,, flues	...	...	...	5	...	1
,, rainwater pipes	...	...	...	11	...	9
,, pail closets	...	...	...	26	...	26
Dirty premises	...	...	...	1	...	—
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	2	...	1
,, drainage	...	...	...	6	...	5
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	—	...	—
W.W.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	—	...	41
Trough latrines converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	—	...	—
				1,058	...	1,057

### Closet Accommodation at end of 1950.

No of pail closets	...	...	...	...	281
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of movable ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	4253
No. of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	1792
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	2260

### Conversions.

No. of pail closets—					During the year 1950.
To fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	0
To waste water closets	...	...	...	...	0
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	41
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	...	...	...	...	0

**Rodent Control—Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

This scheme has continued with success, the Rodent Operator being jointly employed by this authority and Church U.D.C.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, and below are indicated the number of treatments carried out during the year, involving 944 visits.

The sewage system and refuse tips received treatments, and the success of these treatments has a considerable bearing on the surface infestation of rats. A number of premise infestations have been traced to defective drains and in these cases the owners are required to make good the drains. Some persistent infestations are difficult to eradicate owing to the age of the sewers and drains serving the premises. The most one can apparently hope for in these cases is to constantly control the infestation pending times when capital expenditure can adequately deal with the main sewer system.

**Infestation Treatments.**

	Private Premises.	Business Premises.
<b>Rats.</b>		
Number of Treatments ...	29	30
Number of Points Baited ...	90	251
Number of Points Poisoned ...	44	100
Estimated Kill ... ..	77	163
<b>Mice.</b>		
Number of Treatments ...	56	14

**Sewer Treatments.**

1.—Full Maintenance Treatment	8th-27th May, 1950.
Number of Manholes Treated ...	435
Number of Complete Takes ... ..	10
Number of Partial Takes ... ..	24
2.—Test-Bait Treatment.	6th Nov. to 15th Nov. 1950.
Number of Manholes Treated ..	65
Number of Complete Takes ... ..	6
Number of Partial Takes ... ..	15

**Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.**

The necessity for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and improving the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the district.

Complete the conversion of pail closets in the villiage of Belthorn and wherever practicable.

The conversion of waste water closets.

The conversion of trough latrines at schools.

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**SECTION D—HOUSING.**

**Housing Statistics for the year 1950.**

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(1)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	16
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	0
(3)	By other persons	...	...	...	0

**I.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.**

**Inspection.**

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	85
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	542
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	0
3		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	0
4		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	85



## **II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including those brought forward from previous year) ... ..	77
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## **III.—Action under Statutory Powers.**

### **A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners ... ..	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

### **B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by owners ... ..	10
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

### **C. Proceedings under sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0

### **D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.**

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0

#### IV.—Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year...	6
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	45
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	0
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	0
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	0

The above figures are estimated from such particulars that are in our possession. Without a complete re-survey it is not possible to give accurate figures.

### SECTION E.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

##### Milk Supply.

The milk produced or brought into the district is on the whole of good quality.

Twelve samples of milk were taken during the year. Indicated below are the bacteriologist's results:—

	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<b>Graded Milk.</b>			
Methylene Blue Test	5	5	0
B. Coli ... ..	4	4	0
Phosphatase ... ..	5	5	0
B. Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0
Turbidity ... ..	1	1	0
<b>Ungraded Milk.</b>			
Methylene Blue Test	5	3	2
B. Coli ... ..	5	3	2
B. Tuberculosis ...	5	3 + 2 no result	0

**The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

No. of dealers' licences issued during 1950 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested (distribution)	...	...	...	2
Accredited Milk (distribution)	...	...	...	0

**Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.**

No. of licences issued in respect of "heat treated" milk:—

Pasteurised (distribution)	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilised	..	...	...	...	17

**Ice-Cream.**

There are 32 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream as follows:—

Premises registered for manufacturing ice-cream:—

(1) Hot mix	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Cold mix	...	...	...	...	...	0

Premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream ... 32

Fifty-two inspections were made in connection with these registered premises and 6 samples were taken. Results of the samples are as follows:—

No.	Type	B. Coli Test	Grade
1	Hot mix	Absent	1
2	do.	Absent	1
3	do.	Absent	1
4	do.	Absent	1
5	do.	Absent	1
6	do.	Present in 3 tubes	3

**Meat and Other Foods.**

All butchers' shops and food stores are visited and inspected regularly in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. There are no meat stalls in the district.

**Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

The following table shows the number of premises on the register at the end of the year.

Preparation rooms. butchers' shops, etc. ...	...	26
Bakehouses ...	...	28
Ice-Cream premises ...	...	32

**Unsound Food.**

The following foodstuffs have been condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Minced Beef Loaf ...	...	2 tins
Luncheon Meat ...	...	6 „
Tongue ...	...	4 „
Pork ...	...	3 „
Brisling ...	...	1 „
Crab ...	...	2 „
Salmon ...	...	19 „
Crawfish ...	...	2 „
Carrots ...	...	2 „
Meat and Gravy ...	...	10 „
Creamed Mushrooms ...	...	1 „
Fruit ...	...	14 „
Jellied Pork ...	...	1 „
Apricot Conserve ...	...	2 „
Apricot Pulp ...	...	2 „
Stewed Steak ...	...	2 „
Shrimps ...	...	2 „
Beans ...	...	18 „
Milk ...	...	175 „
Soups ...	...	2 „



Ham	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	19 ,,
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2 ,,
M. and V. Stew			...	...	...	3 ,,
Rabbit		...	...	...	...	2 ,,
Beverages		...	...	...	...	8 ,,
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	70 lbs.
Fish (wet)		...	...	...	...	70 ,,
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	140 ,,
Eggs (shell)	...	...	...	...	...	15 doz.
Custard Powder			...	...	...	27 pkts.
Pudding Mixture			...	...	...	9 ,,
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	16 ,,
Chocolate Spread			...	...	...	8 cartons

### **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

During the year five samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative. Ten samples were obtained for bacteriological examination. Two were unsatisfactory.

### **Shell-fish (Molluscan)**

No action was called for respecting the above, as only a small quantity are consumed within the district.

## **SECTION F.**

### **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

During 1950 nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

#### **Diphtheria.**

No cases were notified for the fifth year in succession. Immunisation of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at their Barnfield House Clinic.

#### **Enteric (including Paratyphoid) Fever.**

No cases were notified in 1950.

#### **Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.**

There was no marked incidence of these diseases during the year, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles.

#### **Small-pox.**

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and no action was necessary under the Small-pox Prevention Regulations 1917.

#### **Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1927.**

One case of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia was notified.

# SECTION F.

## Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Under cases 1 notified yr.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & Total over deaths	Deaths			
										Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	of persons b'l'g' to this d'st		
Scarlet Fever ...	9	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	3	0		
Measles ...	28	1	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acute Polio Myelitis 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Whooping Cough...	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pneumonia ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Puerperal Pyrexia 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		
Dysentery ...	11	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0		
Erysipelas ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Totals ...	60	2	10	18	19	4	1	1	3	2	9	5	0

**Prevention of Blindness.**

No action necessary during the year.

**Cancer.**

There were 22 deaths from Cancer during the year.

**Tuberculosis.**

**New Cases and Mortality during 1950.**

Age periods  years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
35-45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 upwds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	5	3	0	0	1	0	0
	9		3		1		0	

**Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.**

No. of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the notification register on 31st December, 1950:—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
65	25	15	40	15	10	25

**APPENDIX.**

**The administration of the Factories Act 1937, in connection with  
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 ... ..	92	25	0
(ii) Factories not included in above.			
Section 7 ... ..	33	7	0
Total	125	32	0

**2. Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Found remedied Insp. Insp.			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0	0

**3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111.**

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers.
Brush making	1

## HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & STREET CLEANSING

1st April, 1950, to 31st March, 1951.

The following are the costs of house refuse collection and disposal.

						1950-51.
						£
Wages of Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	1827
Motor Transport	...	...	...	...	...	1510
Tools	...	...	...	...	...	3
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	50
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	18
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tyres	...	...	...	...	...	39
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	7
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	726
						<hr/>
						4239
Less Receipts						...
						<hr/>
						£3748
						<hr/>

### House Refuse Disposal.

						£
Rent of Tips	...	...	...	...	...	60
Wages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	576
						<hr/>
						636
Less Receipts						..
						<hr/>
						£470
						<hr/>

Total, House Refuse Collection and Disposal. £4,218



**Number of Houses Cleansed.**

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
209,907	208,716	186,712	173,320	169,473
1947	1948	1949	1950	
166,410	181,137	199,944	244,337	
Estimated number of tons removed				5457
Estimated weight per 1,000 persons (tons)				436
Cost per house per cleaning				4.1d.
Cost per estimated ton (collected)				13/8d.
Cost per estimated ton (disposal)				1/8d.
Cost of collection per 1,000 persons				£301
Cost of disposal per 1,000 persons				£37

Net cost of collection and disposal equivalent to rate in pound of 1s. 4.8d.

Number of men employed : Loaders, 6 men; drivers, 3 men.

**Street Cleansing.**

The following shows the mileage of the roads and streets which are cleansed by the Health Department:.

Blackburn Road (A679)	...	...	...	1.96 miles
Union Road and New Lane (B6231)	...	...	2.30	„
Stanhill and Stanhill Lane (B6234)	...	...	1.80	„
Class III Roads, No. 1 and 3	...	...	2.40	„
Public Streets	...	...	6.30	„
				—————
				14.76 miles
				—————

**Expenditure.**

						1950-51.
						£
Wages, Public Streets	...	...	...	...	...	414
Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	53
Brushes and Shovels	...	...	...	...	...	11
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	15
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	3
A.679 Blackburn Road	...	...	...	...	...	351
B.6231 Union Road and New Lane	...	...	...	...	...	447
B.6234 Stanhill and Stanhill Lane	...	...	...	...	...	155
Class III Roads. No. 1 Fielding Lane	...	...	...	...	...	153
Class III Road. No. 3 Moscow Mill Street	...	...	...	...	...	15
						<hr/> £1626 <hr/>

Cost per mile, £110.

Net cost equivalent to rate of 6.5d.

Men employed on street cleansing: Part-time, 1; full-time, 4.

**Details of Salvage collected and sold during 1950-51.**

						Tons	cwts	qrs	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	43	10	3	...	...	315	13	9
Pig Food	...	...	...	60	18	0	...	...	168	2	0
Bones	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	1	18	3
						<hr/>			<hr/>		
						104	15	2	...	485	14 0
						<hr/>			<hr/>		









